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and its descendants, the Aryan languages of modern India. The lingual consonants, with which we are here concerned, are found also in Santāli, and it is the opinion of this authority that their presence in Sanskrit is the result of borrowing or imitation, that they were not originally Aryan phonetic elements (*Prædikener og Foredrag*, Minneapolis, 1896, pp. 143 sq.). Their occurrence in Norwegian dialect presents an interesting phonological problem. It need hardly be said that the writer is not endeavoring to lay the foundation for a theory of linguistic transmission between India and Norway, after the manner of the author who cited the presence of *ʃ* in a certain Old-world language as proof that the Mexican aborigines originated in that particular region of the Eastern Hemisphere.

It may be mentioned here that the excellent volume entitled *The Folklore of the Santal Parganas* (London, 1910), which bears on its cover and title-page the name of the English translator, Mr C. H. Bompas, of the Indian Civil Service, is a product of many years' painstaking and scholarly work by Dr Skrefsrud and his coadjutor and successor, the Rev. O. Boddington. A large part of the material contained in the book was previously published in Norwegian in this country and in Scandinavia.

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SCIENCE NOTES FROM IRELAND

By the death of Dr Patrick Weston Joyce at his home in Rathmines, County Dublin, on January 7, 1914, at the ripe age of nearly 87 years, Ireland loses one of her most devoted sons and her most profound interpreter since the passing of O'Donovan and O'Curry more than half a century ago. Doctor Joyce first saw the light in 1827 in the little village of Glenosheen ("Glen of Oisín"), County Limerick, almost under the shadow of the historic Galtees and in the center of a district where the old life and language were well kept up to within a recent period. Born under the Penal Laws, when education was proscribed and the schoolmaster outlawed, he lived to become, under the kindlier working of a more enlightened policy, a chief factor in the educational upbuilding of his native country. His first teaching was in the "hedge schools," sometimes in the open air under the shelter of a roadside hedge, but more often in the cabin kitchen of his mother, with the rest of the pupils, study and recitation going on amidst the noise and confusion of the household routine. The teacher himself might be a graduate of Paris or Salamanca. Wherever the class held, young Joyce was always a welcome part of it,

for he carried a fife, and, taught by his father, who was a lover of the old music, could "roll off jigs, reels, hornpipes, and song tunes without limit." When eighteen years of age, being already well grounded in the classics and natural sciences, he went to Dublin, successfully passed the required civil service examination, and was appointed a teacher of method in the Training College of the Commissioners for National Education. In 1874 he became principal in the same institution. One fruit of these years of experience is his *Handbook of School Management*, which was adopted as the official standard and went through twenty-five editions. Later he was appointed one of the commissioners for the translation and publication of the Brehon Law Code of ancient Ireland. In 1893 he retired from official duties to devote himself to his chosen field of Irish studies, for which he was thoroughly equipped by his intimate knowledge of the language, history, music, and customs of the country. Among his more important works, most of which have passed through several editions and revisions, are: *A Social History of Ancient Ireland*, in two volumes, a work of immense research and based in part upon O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*; *The Story of Ancient Irish Civilization*; *A Concise History of Ireland*; *Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, in two volumes, another work of great research and value; *Old Celtic Romances*; *A Grammar of the Irish Language*; *A Handbook of School Management*; *Ancient Irish Music*; *Old Irish Folk Music and Songs* (1909), containing more than eight hundred old airs and songs hitherto unpublished. His latest work, *English as we Speak it in Ireland*, a masterly analysis of the Anglo-Irish dialect, appeared in 1911. He also edited the *Ballads of Irish Chivalry*, of his gifted brother, Robert Dwyer Joyce, author of *Deirdre*, *Blánid*, and other poems of the old heroic period. Doctor Joyce was an M.A. and LL.D of Trinity College, member and councilor of the Royal Irish Academy, member and president (1909) of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, member of the consultative committee of the Irish Texts Society, and active worker in the Gaelic League, particularly in the popularizing of the old native music, in which he found his chief delight. He was a man of lovable personality and stood for all that was best of his race and country.

THE archeological collection of W. J. Knowles, Esq., of Ballymena, County Antrim, the finest private collection in Ireland, has been catalogued and offered for sale by the owner. Mr Knowles is recognized as the dean in Irish archeology, and for more than half a century has devoted all his leisure and a considerable part of his resources to the exploration of the mounds, souterraines, and sand-dunes of the northern and western

coasts of Ireland, the results appearing in various publications of the Royal Irish Academy. Being now 83 years of age and no longer able to prosecute active field research, he has decided to dispose of the collection, which has already served its first study purpose. Exclusive of arrow-points, it comprises some 40,000 stone implements of the Neolithic period, many of which are unique and without duplicate in any museum. It is also very rich in artifacts of the early and later Bronze periods. Mr Knowles has prepared an illustrated catalogue, in which work he was ably assisted by his talented daughters, Miss Margaret Knowles, the artist, and Miss Matilda C. Knowles, of the National Museum in Dublin. The collection is valued at £6000. Offers have already been made for portions of it, but the owner desires to sell it intact if possible, and to keep it in the country. It may interest readers on this side of the water to know that Ballymena was the home of James Adair, trader among the Southern tribes prior to the Revolution, and author of the noted *History of the American Indians* (London, 1775).

AN important contribution to our knowledge of early civilizations in the north of Europe is *The Bronze Age in Ireland*, recently issued by Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin. The author, Professor George Coffey, T.C., M.R.I.A., holds the position of Keeper of Irish Antiquities in the National Museum of Ireland, and is already known for his studies of Keltic antiquities of the early Christian period, his monograph on the great chambered mound of New Grange, and his researches concerning the Cretan and Ægean influences in western Europe. The work deals also with the prehistoric gold art in Ireland.

UNDER the editorship of Professor Carl Marstrander, M.R.I.A., professor of Keltic philology in the University of Kristiania, the Royal Irish Academy has undertaken the publication of a monumental source "Dictionary of the Irish Language," based mainly on Old and Middle Irish manuscript materials from the earliest literary period to about the close of the sixteenth century, and embodying all of Professor Kuno Meyer's "Contributions to Irish Lexicography." The primary purpose of the work is to furnish a key to the study of the ancient manuscripts. We quote from the prospectus issued by the Council:

"The present work is on a much larger scale than that of the 'Contributions' of Professor Kuno Meyer, referred to. The aim of its editor, Professor Carl Marstrander, is to provide a thesaurus of the Irish language on historical principles, from the earliest times down to the modern Irish period, with copious citations illustrating not only the meanings of words, but also their grammatical inflexions and the changes they have

undergone in the course of centuries. The material upon which the work is based has been collected by the Academy during a number of years, and is derived from manuscripts and printed sources, covering almost every field of Irish literature. There exists at present no dictionary of these monuments of early Irish literature, which are, without such a key, inaccessible to all save the very few. Students have had to content themselves hitherto with the slender aid provided by glossaries to individual texts, quite inadequate for the purpose. The Dictionary when complete will fill three volumes of about 1000 pages each. . . . It will be issued in fasciculi, the price of which, to subscribers only, will be one shilling per sheet of 16 pages (2 columns each page), post free; or large paper edition, of which only 100 copies will be printed, one shilling and threepence per sheet. The first fasciculus, containing 112 pages, will thus cost subscribers 7s., or on large paper 8s. 9d. The price to non-subscribers will be 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. respectively.

In connection with the present activity in Gaelic studies Mr T. O'Neill Lane of Tournafulla, County Limerick, one of the leading authorities upon the language, announces as nearly through the press his great *English-Irish Dictionary*, upon which he has been engaged for a number of years. The published volume will make nearly 1600 octavo pages, with material and illustrative examples drawn from every part of the country, and as a compendium of the spoken language of today will undoubtedly take first rank. The advance sheets have received the hearty endorsement of such distinguished Keltic scholars and philologists as Hyde, Meyer, Windisch, Rhys, Gaidoz, Pedersen, Dottin, and Van Hamel. In a personal letter the author states that he has devoted to the work a large part of twenty years, and all of his time for the last six years, and has spent upward of £2500 in getting the material. He adds: "I have endeavoured to make the Dictionary a national monument, and you will see by the enclosed comments of Celtic scholars of international repute that I have to a considerable extent succeeded in my aim, and at all events produced a book which will be an honour to our country and a valuable contribution to Indo-European philology as well as an important aid to all students of Irish."

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THE "RED-PAINT PEOPLE"—II

IN my article on the identity of the "Red-paint People" which appeared in this journal (vol. 15, 1913, pp. 707-710), I endeavored to make